The People's Advocate.

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The Old Edition.

It is only a plain Old Bible,
But lay it away with care,
For my mother used to read it,
Each verse so sweet with a prayer.
Your new one may be more perfect,
Revised by learned of the age,
But give me my hallowed treasure,
With the self-same words on each page,

That in childhood's hour fell so sweetly
Upon my listening ear,
Of God and His wondrous mercy—
Through many a weary year—
It has stood the test of the scoffer,
And where is the heart, to-day,
That will turn to the new edition,
And banish the old away!

'Why, the prayer that my mother taught me,
If a change in the words was made,
Twould jar on the rhythm of memory,
And its mighty power would fade.
You may turn in your search for knowledge
And say that the new is best—
For me, I can only wonder
That man should have made this test.

So give me my plain old Bible,
That I read when I was a child,
Tis the one that my mother treasured,
And never was saint more mild.
I cannot turn from its verses,
To words that are cold, estranged;
No, give me my grand old Bible,
With never a letter changed.

A SUMMER ROMANCE.

An idle boat, with [illegible] oars, floating idly down with the current of a calm, smooth lake, on whose placid breast the moonlight played at will.

Such the picture, had one been a mere spectator to the mimic scence; but to the two actors, surroundings were lost sight of—they thought only of themselves.

Mocking the moon-rays, when they glanced upward, they could see on the bank above them the twinkling lights of the villa and hear the merry voices and gay laughter of the group from which they had escaped.

Arch smiles had passed between its members as they had seen Sydney Allison and Bayard Hunter stroll off arm in arm to where the little boat was moored.

The women had almost ceased to be jealous of Sydney, or to ask where lay her charm. When she exercised her fascination men bowed before her—first from necessity, then from choice.

But, though her victims were countless, she was twenty-three, and Sydney Allison still. However, this time she had encountered (the little girl at Mrs. Graham's villa said) a foeman worthy of her steel.

What she was among men, Bayard Hunter was among women. Therefore, seeing these two brought beneath the same roof, and thrown into daily intercourse, rumor was rife, and speculation awaited results with baited breath. Meantime, the little boat floated calmly on the quiet surface of the lake.

"Miss Allison!"

It was the first word either had spoken in full five minutes.

She glanced up at the speaker. The white lace thrown carelessly upon her dark hair, out from which peered the beautiful, pale face, lent her some of the moon's mystic charm; but meeting the magnetic gaze of the dark, earnest eyes bent upon her, hers fell for an instant; then, as though ashamed of the momentary weakness, again shot a questioning look into Mr. Hunter's face.

"Miss Allison," he repeated, slowly, "did you know that we were in danger?"

"In danger?"

Her cheek grew a shade paler. She glanced up at the blue vault where sailed so majestically the Goddess of Night—down into the dark depth of the waters, only to see Luna's brilliancy reflected there—around, about her. Not a leaflet stirred.

"No," he said, in answer to her look, "not from any of these. The moon, the wind, the water, all are our friends to-night. We are in danger from each other."

Oh, how she prayed the moon might fail to make apparent the instant flushing of blood to her cheek! She felt it glow, like a warm, crimson rose, even while she raised her little head almost defiantly, as though to hurl a challenge at his audacity.

Men had made love to her in many forms, but always as suppliants. This man dared suppose her in equal danger with himself!

"You deal in enigmas, Mr. Hunter," she returned haughtily. "I am accustomed to plain speech."

"Rather say that plain speech is to you an unknown tongue, and that I am the first man who has dared speak frankly. Would you have me more open still? You shall have your wish. A week longer under the same roof with you, a week more of exposure to your maddening fascinations and my ship would go to wreck and ruin on the bar; unless—" he leaned nearer, his voice grew softer, more full of tender feeling, and his hand fell on hers very lightly, but with caressing grace, "unless, Sydney, you would let it float your pennon and guide it into the safe harbor of your love."

She had been wooed many times, in many climes, by many men, but naught had ever moved her as this wooing, on this moonlight night in June. Yet this man dared tell her that in another week this all might come to pass.

Others had sworn to go from her presence to put an end to the existence she had rendered miserable; or had vowed that henceforth woman's smile would be gall and wormwood; or pleaded that she had shorn their manhood of its strength, and rendered their life a burden.

This one did none of these things. While his strength yet was his, he saw and met the danger.

"A week hence," she said to herself, bitterly, "and the flame might singe him. Now his wings are all unscorched. He does not say 'I love you!' 'In time I might love you.'"

Was he then to win so easy a victory? Not so.

"Let us go home," she interrupted, with a little shiver. "It is growing chilly."

"Sydney, is this my answer?"

"Your answer?" with an assumption of surprise. "I was not aware of any question."

"You shall not even have this excuse. Will you be my wife?"

His voice was stern now—stern to harshness—and his grasp tightened on her hand.

"You hurt me, Mr. Hunter," she complained, petulantly, making an effort to withdraw her fingers.

Instantly he released her.

"I see that I have hurt you," he returned, courteously, and took up the idle oars. "Pardon me," he continued, "I will not do it ever again."

A few bold strokes, and the boat's keel grated on the shore. Ten minutes later, and the two reappeared in their hostess' tastefully appointed salon.

A group of men instantly gathered about Miss Allison. Never had her laugh rung out more clearly, her gay sallies of wit and repartee been more sparkling; but ever from time to time, her eye roved restlessly to the open window, where, on the parterre beyond, shown the red light from a man's cigar.

It was still there, still gleaming, when she had gone up to her own room. She crossed to the window to pull down the shade, but stood a minute, fascinated, motionless.

"After to-night he will forget me," she murmured, sadly. "And I—I shall remember him forever!"

Then, as though a sudden truth had burst upon her, she drew down the shade—to throw herself, with quick, impetuous motion, prone upon the couch, and weep the first heart-tears she had ever shed.

"The drama has ended—Miss Allison has refused him!" This was the general verdict when, twenty-four hours later, Bayard Hunter bade his hostess adieu, and withdrew to town on plea of sudden business.

Of course the news reached Sydney's ear.

"I have not refused him," she said, aloud. Not even that satisfaction is mine," she said to herself—"nor ever will be! It was only 'the might have been!'"

He was not the man, she knew full well, to plunge desperately into flirtation, or associate his name at once with another woman's, or to retire later or rise earlier or in any way disturb the even tenor of his way. The difference between them was only this—his heart was healing, perhaps already healed, but he would bear its scar to the grave, hers was a festering sore, which hurt the more that she had let the physician who might work its cure, pass her by.

The Summer waned to a close. Nature had lent autumn its wondrous paint box and magic brush, and mountain and hillside were converted thereby into glorious beauty. Then came King Frost, first to heighten by his touch, then to kill, followed by Winter's lagging footsteps, mercifully bearing the exquisite white shroud of snow to cover up all signs of devastation and decay.

The season in the gay world was at its height. Occasionally, murmurs among the debutantes for its honors arose at the fact that, though Miss Allison's fourth winter, her former success paled in its most effulgent light.

She and Bayard Hunter constantly met. She almost wished he might avoid her, but at their first chance encounter he had approached with outstretched hand.

"How charmingly you are looking, Miss Allison," he had said.

And all in vain she had watched for a tremor in his tone, or a shadow of embarrassment in his manner.

"Only a week between him and shipwreck!" she thought, bitterly. "Ah, he has sailed so far from the fatal rock, that doubtless he would now laugh at its supposed danger; and I—I was weak and vain enough to think he stood upon the precipice's brink!"

The new year had come, and one evening Sydney stood alone in her father's drawing-room, looking out at the fast gathering darkness, when through its sombre shade she saw a figure pass and mount the steps.

"A visitor!" she uttered, wearily; then waited the inevitable announcement she knew must follow.

But spite of her every effort, she started when the servant throwing open the door, uttered Mr. Hunter's name. Oh, how glad she was that the rooms were not yet lighted as she went forward to receive him!

"May I welcome you in darkness?" she questioned.

"As you will," he answered. "I have but a few moments to stay. I am come to bid you good-bye, and to ask you to wish me bon voyage."

"Bon voyage! You are going abroad?"

"Yes; I sail on Saturday. I hesitated about calling, but my desire to see you led me to believe you would pardon my audacity in supposing my going a question of enough moment to make it worthy a special call."

"My friends are always welcome, Mr. Hunter. I did not suppose it necessary you should hear that repeated now."

"Nor is it. It was only morbid fancy on my part which induced me to question it. I shall come back, I trust, with my mind clearer. At least I shall be some years older. When I return I presume I shall look for Miss Allison in vain, until I find her in some matron, equally charming. I cannot imagine her quite staid and portly."

So he could speak thus lightly of her becoming the wife of another man? And he was going away; she might never again hear his voice nor see his face. It was too cruel!

He and fate were too strong for her. The tears gathered in the gray eyes but the darkness hid them.

He rattled on—she had no need to speak. Then he rose to go.

"Good-by, Miss Allison!"—he took her hands in both his—"good-by? God bless you!"

Was it her fancy that just at the last, his voice trembled?

He crossed the room; he had gained the door. Another instant, he would be gone—another instant, it might be too late.

"Bayard!" she said, softly.

Two strides, it seemed, brought him back to her.

"You called me? For what? To make my going harder?"

"Oh, is it hard? In mercy tell me, for my own heart is breaking!"

"Your heart breaking! Sydney, Sydney! what does this mean?"

But the sound of her sobs was his only answer.

"Child," he continued, "can it be that I have judged you wrongly? Look up, my darling! Is it your wish that I should stay?"

Then she found her voice.

"I thought you did not love me enough," she murmured. "But stay, and I will try to make you love me more; or, if you must go, take me with you."

June had given place to January, and warmth to cold, but where was coldness now was warmth, and the Winter moon was happier than the early June crescent—for in Sydney Allison's heart was the song of birds and the fragrance of flowers, mingling with the words which stole softly into her ear while nestling in her lover's arm—the words, "My love—my wife."

Why Prairies are Treeless.

Mr. Thomas Meehan believes that we have nearly reached the solution of the question of the cause of the absence of trees from the prairies. It is not climatic, for timber-belts flourish in all the prairie regions. It is not in conditions of soil, for the prairie soil is the most favorable to the germination of seeds, of trees as well as of other plants, and artificial plantations are remarkably successful wherever they are made. The real cause is probably to be found in the annual fires which have swept over the prairies from time immemorial, killing the young trees before they can grow large enough to resist the heat. The seeds of the annual plants of the prairie vegetation, maturing every year, are shed and find protection before the fires come; the young trees, on the other hand, bear no seed, and can leave no resource for a succession after they are burned. This theory is supported by the fact that an abundant growth of trees has set in wherever the fires have been stopped. The fires were made by the aborigines for centuries before the white men came, possibly for the express purpose, Mr. Meeban suggests, of preventing the growth of trees and preserving the buffalo pastures. The question remains how the prairies first came to be naked. They probably formed the bottoms of the lakes and marshes that were left after the rest of the glaciers, and continued wet after the highlands were covered with trees. Man followed the glaciers so closely that he anticipated the trees on these spots, and having learned already in southern latitudes the value of burnings, began them before the trees gained a foothold.—*Popular Science.*

Honey Dew in Georgia.

Mr. John Kee, of Talbot county, is responsible for the following: "It was early Sunday morning. My daughter was engaged in sweeping off the front porch, when her attention was attracted by the plaintive cries of young chickens and the distressed clucking of a hen. The sound came from a pile of leaves under some poplar trees in the yard, and, hurrying to the spot, she found the little chicks all stuck up with leaves, rolling about struggling to free themselves, and two of the little sufferers were stuck together. She picked these two up, and, coming to the house, called me. On examination we found them covered with a sticky substance, which seemed to have come off the leaves. I went out into the yard, and found it on all the leaves, and, tasting, was surprised to find it honey. Looking around, I could see it glistening in the sunshine like diamonds on every leaflet, and on the porch for two or three feet were splotches of it. Several neighbors dropped in during the day whom I told of the honey shower, supposing it had been general, but they were incredulous until shown evidences of it. In the evening of the same day I noticed a mist between me and the sun, and a closer examination disclosed the fact that we were having a repetition of the phenomenon, which was witnessed by a dozen people. While it did not run off the house either morning or evening, it covered the leaves of the trees and shrubs, and was, without doubt, honey dew, and that, too, from a cloudless sky."—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Two girls at Waupaca, Oregon, tossed up for a lover, and the loser acted as bridesmaid at the wedding.

The English nurse who often risked her life on the battle-field and in hospital during the Crimean war, Mary Seacole, lately died in England.

Among the twenty-one students arrested in a conspirator's lodgings on the confines of St. Petersburg was a female student of medicine, dressed in a man's clothes.

A hundred offers of marriage have fallen to the lot of Miss Mackay, daughter of the American Crœsus, who has doubtless charms, both solid and otherwise.

An American girl, who is now attending the physiological lectures of Professor Virchow, is the first female student ever admitted into the University of Berlin.

Rosa Bonheur is fifty-eight years old; she has often been paid at the rate of five hundred dollars a day for painting, and she sent her first picture to the Paris Salon when but nineteen.

Mlle. De Ghyrta, who recently died from a tumble in the sawdust at the London hippodrome, was a wealthy countess, who disliked her husband, and believed that by assuming the role of circus-rider she would drive him to seek a divorce. Her diamonds, which were supposed to be paste, were found to be real.

The Racine, Wis., *Journal* tells of a resident of that city named Johnson, thirty years of age, who suddenly met a buxom lass upon the street, an entire stranger to him, and as suddenly fell in love with her. They were introduced, she reciprocated his affections (or said she did,) and within three hours the twain went off to a minister's and were married.

At an English wedding the other day daisies appeared in all the decorations. The bride's white duchess satin was embroidered with them, and her veil was fastened with pearl daisies, and her bridesmaids wore gowns of white nuns' cloth and satin embroidered with daisies and daisy bonnets and brooches, and carried bouquets of natural daisies presented by the bridegroom.

Fashion Notes.

Parasols of fine plaited straw are odd and pretty.

Scarfs or rows of beaded lace make most charming lace bonnets.

A fashionable mourning cap of cream lace and point d'esprit is ornamented with bows of claret satin ribbon.

Indian cloth is like rough-dried mull muslin, with delicately-tinted ground, enlivened with Oriental designs.

Parasols in black or white straw are lace trimmed and have a cluster of small feathers or a bunch of roses at the top.

Parasols this season are as varied in form, material and decorations as any other part of a woman's wardrobe effects.

Dotted and sprigged white and cream colored muslins trimmed with Italian lace make beautiful, inexpensive summer dresses.

A few daring young New York ladies have appeared on the streets with the dainty walking canes which are carried abroad by English girls.

Muslins with borders of shaded stripes and borders worked in colored silk are newer than those which have wreaths of flowers running the length of the web.

Spanish jewelry showing large leaves and flowers tinted in colors of pale pink and emerald green and studded with fine sparkling gems is just now in great demand.

Colored muslin gowns are made up over silesia of the same hue, but a little deeper in color, so as to produce shaded effects. The ribbons are a little lighter than the muslin.

Alpaca braid in several shades, carefully graduated from dark to light, is used to trim woollen suits. The rows are set close together, so as to look like a wide shaded band.

A Valuable Secret.

It is related of Franklin that from the window of his office in Philadelphia, he noticed a mechanic, among a number of others, at work on a house which was being erected close by, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, and who had a kind and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy or sunless, the happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one day, Franklin requested to know the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits.

"It's no secret, doctor," the man replied. "I've got one of the best of wives and when I go to work she always gives me a kind word of encouragement and a blessing with her parting kiss; and when I go home she is sure to meet me with a smile and a kiss of welcome; and then tea is sure to be ready; and, as we chat in the evening, I find she has been doing so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word or give an unkind look to anybody."

And Franklin adds:

"What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it, and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting after the toils of the day are over cost nothing, and go far toward making home happy and peaceful."

The Sentinel.

Just after the Franco-Prussian war the Adjutant-Major of a certain *corps d'infanterie*, in order to test a new sentry, who had been placed upon a responsible post, approached, and affecting to have forgotten the word, at length, by means of threats, prevailed on the ignorant soldier to allow him to pass without giving the word. This he immediately reported, the result being that the poor fellow was sentenced to be shot, this decision fortunately he commuted to banishment to Algeria by influence brought to bear from high quarters. This Adjutant-Major at length met with a well-merited rebuff, as the following narrative—the dialogue of which we give in English—shows. Finding a newly joined man placed on a similar duty, he determined to repeat his former experiment. Fortunately, however, the sentry had already been warned by his comrades, and was resolved not to be outwitted. As the night wore on he observed the officer approaching alone, lantern in hand, and at once challenged: "Who goes there?" "Officer of the guard!" at once came the response. "Approach to the word, officer of the guard," continued the sentry. The officer, approaching, said: "I have forgotten the word, and you must let me finish my round without it." But, forewarned, the only reply made by the sentry was: "The word! Stand back, or I fire!" "I have forgotten the word, I tell you," persisted the officer. "Can't pass without the word," was the only answer made by the sentry, as he kept him at bayonet's point. "You know me perfectly," insisted the officer, in a tone of chagrin, "I am your officer—your Adjutant." "I don't know you. Keep back, or I fire," was the only reply vouchsafed him. "You dare not fire on your superior; and as it is, I will have you severely punished for thus detaining me from my duty." So saying, the officer seized hold of the bayonet, and endeavored to force his way past. The sentry, once again shouting: "Stand back!" drew away his bayonet and made as if to charge the officer. Stepping back, the officer drew his sword and came on again, but was instantly disarmed by the sentry. Seizing hold of the muzzle of the rifle, he next endeavored to wrest it from the sentry's grasp. The sentry, being new to the corps, and knowing perfectly who his opponent was, refrained from firing, not knowing what the consequence might be of firing on his superior, even though the pass had been refused. In the struggle, however, the rifle went off, and the bullet whizzed past the officer's ear, carrying with it a piece of his head-dress. Half stunned, and utterly confused by this unexpected turn of affairs, the officer lost his presence of mind, and actually took to his heels, and without reflecting on the probable consequence of his act he reported the fact of his being fired on by the sentry, who was immediately marched off to the guard-room a prisoner. Next morning a court-martial was convened, and having been charged with firing on his superior, was asked what defense he had to make. In a few simple words he explained that he had been placed on duty at a certain spot, with strict orders not to allow any one to pass without giving the countersign; that an officer, whom he now recognized to be the Adjutant had endeavored to pass without giving the word, and on being prevented had seized his rifle, which had gone off by accident. The Adjutant-Major, on being interrogated, could not but admit the truth of this statement, and the Colonel, a severe but just disciplinarian, amid the cheers of those present, gave judgment as follows: "The Adjutant will remain in his quarters during the next eight days, having unnecessarily endeavored to cause a private to perform a breach of duty. The name of Private D—— will be entered on the *orderes du jour*, and remain there during the same period." This was equivalent to eight days' imprisonment for the officer and to the highest praise given to privates, the entry in the *orders du jour* being read to the assembled regiment at each morning parade as follows: "Monsieur le Colonel compliments Private D—— on the zealous performance of duty under the most trying circumstances." This public rebuke to the officer had a salutary effect. However, to his credit be it said, he never attempted in any way to molest the sentry for his share in the affair.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Elevated Railroads.

Elevated railroads are now entitled to rank among American institutions, and in the future will call for a large consumption of iron. There are, according to the *Iron Age*, three schemes of this character under discussion in St. Louis, and the only question is which shall be adopted. Philadelphia is making good progress in following the example of New York. Brooklyn encounters an obstacle, partly arising from the configuration of the surface, which favors the construction of tunnels, but the city is in desperate need of some form of rapid transportation. Boston hesitates apparently on account of objections to architectural disfigurement. But elevated railroads in all our large cities is only a question of time, for while individual pieces of property may be injured by their propinquity, millions are added to the aggregate assessable value, and their convenience is beyond calculation.

The latest phase in New York is the employment of elevated roads for the transportation of freight. By no other method yet contrived can the jam of vehicles on our water front be relieved.—*Scientific American.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The term "jolly" was in common use seventy years ago. It then meant lazy and overfed.

Rag picking by children under sixteen years of age is now a misdemeanor in New York.

Silk first came from China, and the Chinese still have many important secrets connected with it unknown to Europeans.

At Bayeux, in Normandy, if any of the family is absent when the Twelfth-night cake is cut, his or her share is carefully laid aside. If the absentee remains well, it is believed the cake continues fresh; if ill, it begins to be moist; if he or she dies the cake spoils.

In Devon, England, as late as 1855, it was the practice to carry children who were suffering from the whooping cough, fasting, into three parishes on a Sunday morning. As a cure for sore throat, the eighth psalm was read seven times for three successive days over the patient.

Dr. Paterson writes from the Bridge of Allan, Scotland: "I always keep a number of toads in my orchid houses for the purpose of destroying vermin. The other morning, while watching two males, I was highly amused to see them have a regular set-to fight. They went at each other in a regular scientific manner, sparring and boxing with their forepaws, and butting with their heads. After awhile they seemed to get tired, coolly sat down, and viewed each other with great complacency. From my earliest days I have been in the habit of watching the ways of toads, and never saw them fight before."

In the neighborhood of Turakina, New Zealand, an army of caterpillars several hundreds of thousands strong was marching across the railway line, bound for a new field of oats, when the train rumbled along. Suddenly it came to a dead stop. On examination it was found that the wheels of the engine had become so greasy that they kept on revolving without advancing—they could not grip the rails. The guard and the engine driver procured sand and strewed it on the rails, and the train made a fresh start, but it was found that during the stoppage thousands of caterpillars had crawled all over the engine, and all over the carriages, inside and out.

No Work, No Dinner.

Occasionally—yes, very often—a woman is more than a match for a man. A farmer living on the outskirts of New Haven was in a hurry to get his farm work along, and went out into the field with his boys and hired man, entirely overlooking the fact that the last stick of wood in the woodpile had been burned to get the breakfast. Raging hungry the force came in at noon. The good wife had the table set with all the taste of which she was mistress, and it really looked inviting, but there was no dinner upon it. "Sarah, where's the dinner?" inquired the farmer somewhat anxiously. "I don't know whether it is done or not. There was no wood for a fire, so I hung it in the warmest place I could find. It's on the ladder at the south side of the house." The whole force were detailed at chopping wood that afternoon.—*New Haven Register.*

His Last Tussle With a Bear.

The facts about the killing of Dennison, an old and famous hunter and trapper, by a bear in Carlow Township, says a Belleville (Ontario) letter, are as follows: Having set a trap for a bear, Dennison, accompanied by a little boy, went to examine it. The bear had been caught but had broken the chain attached to the trap, and he came upon them suddenly and unexpectedly. The old hunter tripped and fell over a log. The bear immediately seized him, and a life and death struggle began. Dennison shouted to the boy to run to the canoe and save himself, which he did, and paddled to the nearest settlement, nine miles away. Some of the settlers hastened to Dennison's relief, but found him dead and terribly mutilated. His arms, legs and bones were broken. They captured and killed the bear, and bore the body of the old trapper and the carcass of the bear together to their settlement.

Loafing.

Does the young man who persists in being a loafer ever reflect how much less it would costs to be a decent, respectable man? Does he imagine that loaferism is more economical than gentility? Anybody can be a gentleman, if he chooses to be, without much cost, but it is mighty expensive being a loafer. It costs time, in the first place, days, weeks and months of it; in fact, about all the time he has, for no man can be a first class loafer without devoting his whole time to it. The occupation, well followed, hardly affords time for eating, sleeping, dri—we had almost said drinking, but on reflection, we will except that. The loafer finds time to drink whenever invited, at the cost of friends. Once fully embarked on the sea of loaferdom and you bid farewell to every friendly sail that sails under an honest and legitimate flag. Your consorts will only be the buccaneers of society. It costs money, for, though the loafer may not earn a cent or have one for months, the time lost might have procured him much money, if devoted to industry instead of sloth. It costs health, vigor, comfort, all the true pleasures of living, honor, dignity, self-respect, and the respect of the world when living, and finally, all right of consideration when dead. Be a gentleman, then; it is far cheaper.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

We acknowledge the receipt of Our Brother in Black: His Freedom and his future by Atticus G. Haygood, D. D. president of Emory College Oxford, Ga. Phillips and Hunt publishers, New York.

President Garfield is steadily improving and the fund originated by the Chamber of Commerce of New York grows in bulk. This is one of the most timely of the many testimonials of sympathy extended, as it is the most substantial.

Our readers will not fail to notice the advertisement of "The story of the Bible" found on our third page. Young men in vacation should improve the opportunity held out by the publishers to raise means to pay their school expenses.

We do not take exception to the parading by the *Globe* of that typographical error in which Mr. G. D. Baltimore is made to *except* rather than *accept* a position. These things will occur. We advise the *Globe* to expend its energy in future to better purpose, or it may soon be hoisted "by its own petard."

We have omitted to say anything about the appointment of Rev. H. H. Garnett as Minister to Liberia *vice* J. H. Smyth recalled. With one exception of our public men none have been more conspicuous than Dr. Garnett—that is those of the *ante bellum* period. He has always had a warm place in his heart for his Fatherland. There are other things that might be said of it, but it will do no good.

Dr. Crummell's sermon last Sunday deserves a honorable place among the many preached on the assassination of Garfield. He named as among the lessons learned by the American people a higher estimate of the office and station of Chief Magistrate, and the divorce of patronage from presidential prerogatives. The American people were misled by the idea that the source of government was in the people; it had as much a divine origin as other forms of government and the President as supreme a ruler in his sphere as though he had inherited the office.

There has been a great deal said about the place the next meeting of the Colored Press Association should be. We, like many of our cotemporaries, have said something about it too; and we are inclined to say something more. The time is drawing near, and if the meeting is to be changed from New York to some place more centrally located, it is time it was being done. While New York is able to support the association, the prospects for a small attendance are exceedingly flattering.—*Review.*

Don't draw so strongly "on your imagination for your facts!"

We venture the prediction that if the convention meets at the only legal place at which it can meet, that there will be a larger number of papers represented than at Louisville last year. We believe in respecting accomplished facts. Last year against our will Louisville was selected and although there was some subsequent caviling we did not encourage it, At the meeting then held New York was chosen for this year. It stands in very poor grace for those not then in journalistic existence to attempt to make a change.

We are very much pleased to learn that our young friend, T. J. Minton is the Acting Chief of the Miscellaneous Division in the First Comptroller's Bureau in the Treasury Department.

This is a long step in advance Mr. Minton has risen from a first to a second and then to a third class Clerkship, by competitive examinations, and is well qualified to be the permanent chief of the Division of which he is the Acting Chief. He is one of the best accountants in the Treasury.

Our distinguished friend, ex-Senator Bruce is now the Register of the Treasury, his signature is essential to the legality of our currency. Mr. Minton passes upon the legality of the requisitions of all the Disbursing Office for the Civil Departments of the Government; and his approval of the requisition, as to its legal form, is essential before the money can be drawn.

As colored men we ask the opportunity only to demonstrate our capacity to fill the higher positions; that opportunity is being gradually obtained through the continued ascendency of the Republican Party; and the liberality and fairness of President Garfield, and especially Secretaries Windom and Kirkwood.

In spite of the warm weather quite a pleasant audience turned out to Asbury church last Monday night to hear Mr. Lee of South Carolina, lecture on Co-operative Stores, Mr. Lee having familiarized himself with the Rochdale System of England, and having worked in the business for a year and a half, and being now superintendent of the largest co operative stores in the State of South Carolina; did not give theories about such business. but facts; just what the people want. He was applauded more than once through the course of his remarks, showing that what he said was highly appreciated. His lecture would have pleased most any audience. The audience was so well pleased after the lecture that from the small audience that was there forty dollar's worth of shares was subscribed to the co-operative movement now to be started in this city.

He told the audience of the co-operative store now in Sumter South Carolina. He said that the capital of the association was very small when they began—so small once they thought they would have lost all they put in the association; but through good management, at the end of six months after paying off all debts, each share holder cleared seven per cent., of all he put in, and not only that, they were enabled to pay each customer two per cent. This encouraged others to come and buy from them and then their business began to increase very rapidly until to day their store is doing the largest business of any store in Sumter. That is not all; they thought they would extend their operations further and put up a cotton gin. They did so, and now they are doing good business with that, and their capital, now including store and cotton gin, amounts to more than *eight thousand dollars*. What we have said here is a very poor description of what he said concerning cooperative stores, but we have simply said what we have in order to give our readers some idea of the lecture.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

By Rev. G. Frederick Wright.

NO. XXIV

OXYGEN AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

Oxygen and hydrogen are colorless, odorless and tasteless gases, both of which are exceedingly light in weight (hydrogen being the lightest of all known substances) and very inflammable; yet when chemically combined in the ratio of one particle of oxygen to two of hydrogen they form water, which is an incombustible liquid.

"Oxygen is the most abundant and the most important of all the chemical elements. About one fifth of the atmosphere consists of free oxygen; it is the chief constituent of water; it is an important constituent of all animal and vegatable substances, and is contained in a greater or less proportion in most mineral substances." How modern the science of chemistry is, appears when we remember that that oxygen was discovered as late as 1774 by Dr. J. Priestly of England.

Water can be separated into its constituent gases by various methods, among others by sending a current of electricity through it, this is, however, a slow process. "On a large scale hydrogen may be separated from oxygen by passing steam over charcoal or coke heated to a dull redness." In this case the oxygen of the steam unites with the carbon, producing carbonic acid, and the hydrogen is free to escape. When water has thus been separated into its constituent elements they occupy 1,800 times as much space as before. These gases can then in ordinary temperatures be mixed without any effect, but if the mixture be touched with a spark it returns again to water, exploding with a tremendous force. By burning oxygen and hydrogen together in a jet an intense heat is produced.—a heat so great that iron, copper, zinc, silver, lead, and many other metals burn in the flame as readily as wood in a furnace.

Oxygen is so strongly attracted to the hydogen with which it unites to form water that an immense amount of force is requisite to dissever the the union. The energy evolved in the combination of a sufficient amount of these gases to produce an ounce of water is equal to that consumed in raising 1,000 tons 1,200 feet. The same amount of force is exerted in separating an ounce of water into its constituent elements.

Nevertheless, there are several substances for which oxygen has a stronger affinity than for hydrogen The metals sodium and potassium are among that number, and by means of them water can be burned. These are the metals from which, by their union with oxygen soda and potash are made. They are both lighter than water, and when thrown upon it attract its oxygen so strongly as to separate it from the hydogen, evolving heat in the process sufficient to kindle a flame.

Oxygen is also, as was said before, the element uniting with the carbon in wood, coal and oil to produce the heat and flame of an ordinary fire. The source from which the oxygen is derived for common purposes of combustion is the atmosphere. The air is a mechanical, and not a chemical, mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Nitrogen is incombustible, and by its presence moderates the action of the oxygen. A firebrand which barely glows in the air bursts into a brilliant flame when plunged into pure oxygen. Even iron which is simply red-hot in the air burns readily in oxygen.

Were the proportion of oxygen in the air much greater than it is every fire would be a conflagration and the conditions of nature would be so changed that man could no longer exist in the world. Combustion is merely rapid oxidation. When wood burns with a flame the same chemical changes take places which occur if it slowly decays in the air; and when iron burns in pure oxygen it is the same process by which the metal rusts in a damp atmosphere. The production of heat through the ordinary decay of vegetable matter is witnessed where damp hay or cotton or tow is thrown into a pile and suffered to stand. Fires occasionally break out through spontaneous combustion. The warmth of animals when living is also kept up by the slow oxidation of the carbon dissolved in the blood,—the contact between the carbon and the oxygen taking place in the lungs. The existence of oxygen in the air in just the proportions necessary to sustain the proper heat of the body is one of the most remarkable of those numerous adaptations in nature which reveal the presence of a designing Creator. We shall hereafter speak of this more at length in connection with physiology.

The case of the libel suit against Bruce & Lacy, publishers of the Washington *Sunday Item*, who were sent to jail for malicious libel about the Joyce case, came up in the Police Court yesterday when witnesses were examined and the decision postponed for one week.—*National Republican of Thursday.*

A Letter from Europe.

BY W. L. FREEMAN.

BAD EMS.
June 14th. 1881

Dear ADVOCATE.

(*Concluded from last week.*)

Nothing less than a volume would do full justice to Cologne with its magnificent temples, among others the great Cathedral which it was my lot to see ten years ago while on that memorable tour around the world with Hon. W. H. Seward. At that time, however, it was in an unfinished state. It is not entirely finished yet; though in a fair way to be completed now. I cannot adequately describe the beauty and grandeur of that noble piece of architecture which externally surpasses the great St. Peter's itself, but of course does not equal that noblest of all structures in the world in massiveness and grandeur. It is hardly necessary for me to give the details of the Cathedral, for they are better known to the most of your readers than to your humble servant. I will for the less informed (like myself) give a few hints as to its immense proportions, I think it occupies more ground than the General Post office. It is cruciform and contains some six or eight cloisters in several of which services were had on Sunday last the Archbishop celebrating mass, which we witnessed. It is one hundred and sixty one feet in the cove and contains five thousand spires the highest of which is 232 ft. It also contains one hundred and thirty four pillars and statues and all kinds of sculpture in innumerable quantities. Would that I had the time ability and space to describe this wonder of architecture! We also visited five or six other magnificent temples among them St. Peters, St. Urselins and others. Several of them contained the bones of the martyrs in innumerable quantities, I must now come down to Ems which place we reached as above stated on last Sabbath. I can only in the language of Mrs. Hemans describe it by saying "If there is an Elysium on earth it is this, it is this." Of its numerous health-giving springs, its pleasant walks, its lovely gardens, —I am sorry I cannot say its pretty women—its beautiful flowers, surpassing anything of the kind I have ever seen—I must leave your readers to imagine. The hotel accommodations are excellent, for it is a city of hotels. I am sorry I cannot give you a description of the grand and beautiful scenery upon the Rhine but that would be superfluous as its beauty is so universally known and acknowledged.

My modesty has kept me from including myself as being one of the notabilities of the place. I am rendered conspicious by being the only Negro here. Indeed I have seen but one black face since I left New York, and that was about—as they measure distances here—24 hours from this place. So you see the honors are about equally divided between Wilhem and Kaiser and Wilhelm the lesser! You are perhaps anxious to know how I get along without a knowledge of the language. It is by saying nothing and going along and attending to my own business, by the observation of which rule many who are now poor would soon become rich. I find however that the English language is rapidly becoming universal—a fact which I have observed before now, so that I don't have such a hard time in that particular as one would imagine. When I get in trouble I however bring to bear my French, my Spanish my German (all of which amounts to but little) nevertheless I get along somehow.

With the best wishes dear ADVOCATE, I must close this lengthy epistle hoping I have said something that will interest your readers, at least those, who are interested in your humble servant. All the party is well and happy.

An Evening Stroll at Harper's Ferry.

BY EVERETT.

Harper's Ferry is truly an oasis in our great desert world. There is no factory num as we find in most places; the sounds of passing vehicles, dust, noisy prattle of the children and all such things as make life in the city one grand scene of excitement are forgotten in the peaceful quiet that at all times rest over the place.

Truly the sun has risen on us. The storms of the past, that destroyed not only arsenals, forts, houses etc. but many valuable lives, are over. The clouds have burst and the sun, more welcome because of the former darkness, now sends its refulgent beams to every heart, inviting us to join with nature in praising God; who "doeth all things for the best." Nature sings songs of joy in the voice of the Shenandoah, as it flows over the rocks, or grand triumphal hymns in the dim old pines which border the horizon like a verdant crown. It is a quiet rural place, where nature acts as the tempter to draw us from our daily tasks.

Last night was pleasant and cloudless. A walk was proposed and all eagerly responded to the call. The moon threw its silver glory over the quiet earth—the dew sparkled in the grass like lost crystals and as we climbed over hills and rocks the very air seemed to say "Hush!" Do you wonder that one of the company should wish that our lives might flow as calmly into the great future? Then with the wish came the questions "What is the use of living?" What is the use of striving having only the certainty of death? But when we remembered that the simple trust of christian spirits is worth more than all the philosophies of men, we laid aside gloomy thoughts and proceeded to Jefferson Rock.

Would that I were a poet then I might be able to give a word-painting of those old rocks towering in solitary grandeur far above the river.

Could mortal man resist the temptation offered by such a sight and pass by without resting awhile? Ah no! Though it was no little difficulty that we succeeded in reaching the top, yet when the story of a runaway couple, who were married on the rock, was told us we felt compensated for our trouble and sat there until the moon was about to hide its face behind the hills. On one side of us was Maryland Heights—on the other, far below, the the river; and bordering on the river are Louden Heights.

But were we left to enjoy all of this undisturbed? Alas, no for on turning around we saw coming at full speed, down the hill, a group of merry makers, intent on having a "jolly time" at the expense of others. We will not speak further of them save to whisper to you that ere they left, they honored us with a cat concert. So last night there was but one disturbing element in our Eden.

"Like a soft and tender vision,
Like a picture old and rare
Seems this thought, this dream elysian
Of an Eden bright and fare."

Auntie Smeck's Loan Chest.

BY POTOMAC.

"Robin Redbreast built a nest:
I know where.
Will you see come with me—
One, two, three, out goes she—I mean he,"
and the speaker's chubby finger took her cousin Gerhardt directly in his shirt collar.

"Don't choke a fellow! One boy and five girls, but i'll give you a fair start.

I shot a hare and reloaded my gun,
Lo, now, run!

and with screams of laughter the children scattered.

The sunshine streamed cheerily and warm adown the village street. Light fingered zephyrs turned the leaves of the maple tress overhead, and over earth across the bluest of skies clouds were sailing fast like white ships in an open sea.

The little folks meanwhile, pursued their games. Lag ended, Follow the Leader was proposed, but as no one but Clytie Warren was agile and adventuresome to follow Gerry Leigh, this game was vetoed by the majority, and some one producing a Bean Bag, a circle was quickly formed and beans commenced a lively round. But interest soon flagged. The sun light was fading out of the air, and the quiet street began to echo to the tread of those returning from the labors of the day. About the last toss of the bean bag hit Clytie Warren rather smartly on her little round nose. The attention was as unexpected as disagreeable, and the little girl resented the blow angrily. The sly and ugly fox, Temper, having thus broken into the peace of the afternoon several of the children were badly bitten, and all separated in haste.

The cousins came slowly in at Mrs. Warren's gate.

"I think you are real mean Gerry Leigh, so I do! You should have taken my part."

"But she didn't mean to hit you and tried to tell you so. You wouldn't listen I tell you Clytie, right is right and wrong is wrong, and there isn't so much as a rail of fence between."

"Well, you are real mean angry!"

"I can be meaner than that" but just here Mrs. Warren herself opened the door for she had heard her little girls unpleasing words and tone of voice.

While supper was waiting for Uncle Joe Mamie and Clytie had a little twilight time in which to talk over the day its troubles and its time. The motherless boy drew his chair near his auntie's side for he was a great listener though not a great talker. Clytie's head was on her mama's shoulder but she turned her face away from her cousin. You see she didn't pull just right yet.

"I think I'll just die and fly away!"

"Like the lady-bird in the song book?" queried the boy. "Oh! now don't!"

This spirit on the part of one to whom she had acted so unfairly vanquished Mr. Fox, and he turned tail immediately and disappeared.

(*Continued in next issue.*)

PROSPECTUS.

THE PROGRESSIVE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION has been organized for the purpose of stimulating the colored people to provide for their own wants, and to open avenues for the employment of colored youth in the various business enterprises and trades. The only way for a people to become well versed in business is to engage in the same for themselves. The plan upon which this association is based is that of the famous Rochdale in England. The association proposes to have $10,000 as its capital stock, which will be divided into 2,000 shares at $5.00 per share. The dividend on the stock is not to exceed six per cent.; and the net profits will be divided among the purchasers at the company's store.

Men who engage in business generally acquire a competency and are enabled to aid others. This they accomplish out of the profits of the business We can establish a business and sustain it: the profits accruing therefrom we can reinvest, and thus build up a capital which will render us powerful and influential. In regard to business matters we must become somewhat clannish. The only way in which we can permanently establish ourselves in all those things which give strength and power, is to labor as one man—to pull in one direction.

To bring about this result the Progressive Co. operative Association has been organized and regularly incorporated. The books of the association are now open for subscription to stock. We call upon every man and woman to become a stock-holder. The price of each share is $5.00 which may be paid in instalments. The officers of the association are properly bonded, thereby giving security to stock-holders. The business of the association will be in the hands of a board of directors elected by the stock-holders.

No person is entitled to more than one vote on account of the number of shares held.

t-f.

—The friends of Mrs, Josephine Cuney formerly of this city will regret to learn of her serious illness at Springfield, Ohio.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st, Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L, Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

A convocation of Passaic Lodge 815, G. U. O. of O. F., Newark, N. J. of which Mr. J. G. Evans has been P. Secretary for seven years, resolutions complimentary to him were passed, and a committee was appointed to procure a suitable testimonial to be sent to him in token of the appreciation and esteem of his fellow members.—*Ex.*

Washington. D. C. July 11, '81

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir.

I have to state to you and desire for you to have it published in your paper.

At a regular stated meeting of William Andrew Freeman Lodge, 2099, the following resolution was adopted viz. That on and after the first Friday evening in August William Andrew Freeman Lodge, will meet once a month—the first Friday in each month—until October, when the meeting will be held the first and third Friday evenings as heretofore.

James W. Holmes, N. G.
R. B. Le Laney, E. S.

The St. Paul Lodge of Odd Fellows gave an anniversary celebration last Monday at Woodward's Hall. About 4 p. m, the procession formed at their hall on state street, when headed by the Ohio Falls band, they marched through the principal streets of the city. William Love Lodge No. 1485, of Jeffersonville was down and took part in the procession. At night there was a festival at the hall which was largely attended the affair was a grand success financially and otherwise.—*W. Review.*

A corespondent sends the following election returns of Montserrado County, Liberia The election was for President and vice- President.

	Gardner.	Cheeseman.
Monrovia,	111	24
Caldwell	48	46
New Georgia,	53	27
Virginia,	57	23
Brewersville,	102	15
Clay Ashland,	88	19
Louisana,	79	4
Millsburg,	35	26
Arthington,	45	1
Crozierville,	87	13
Caryesburg,	39	26
Paynesville,	63	59
Shefflenville,	16	4
Rossville,	36	2
Marshall,	48	36
Robertsport,	91	54
	988	379
	379	
Gardner's majority	609	

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer complaints, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cared at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

St Luke's Church.

The afternoon Vesper service beginning at 6 o'clock has already met with flattering success and will doubtless prove a great boon to those who by reason of their business engagements are obliged to remain in the city. The church is large and cool and possesses a choir second to none in the city. It is the intention of the musical committee to secure as far as practicable the best talent. They express themselves in this wise. There are quite a large number of highly cultivated colored people in this city who will at all times encourage by their presence any effort to display the musical ability of the race. but usually the services are the same in all the churches. Now to obviate that difficulty they have fixed these musical services late in the afternoon that all may attend.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATDURAY, JULY 16, 1881.

AGENTS.

Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 814 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

CALVIN D. JOHNSON, - Local Editor.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Miss Mary Richardson has returnd to Cleveland.

—Miss Mattie G. Pryor is spending the summer at Carter's creek, King George Co., Va.

—Can't our Washington ladies get up a baby show? We'll do our best to aid the movement.

—Washington is full of cranks—this is remarkable when we consider that Congress is not in session.

—Miss Anna E. Geary went to Harper's Ferry Saturday, and will remain during the Summer.

—A collector has been appointed to look after the financial interests of the 15th St. Presbyterian church.

—We hope Guiteau will get to the penitentiary for life, even though the President entirely recover.

—Now that President Garfield is considered out of danger it will be hard to find a man who will not declare that "I knew he wasn't going to die."

—Misses Julia C. Grant and Anna Ross left last week for Atlantic City, N. J., where they will spend a month, going thence to Newport to complete the vacation.

—When our secret and benevolent organizations appoint committees to watch with the sick and to wait on them, why do said committees delay their duty till after midnight?

—The colored citizens of Geneva, New York, are making arrangements to have a grand celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, and have chosen Fred Gordon Stuart as orator.

—Mr. Bergen, the extinguisher of church debts, recently gave an entertainment for the benefit of the 5th Baptist church. After deducting his share from the proceeds and giving $25 to the person selling the highest number of tickets, he presented the church with the magnificent sum of—six cents!

—The Methodist preachers meeting will be held next Monday morning at Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. church 10th and R street n. w. Rev. J. W. Valentine pastor.

—Mrs. J. E. Trout, formerly a resident of Philadelphia and who has had quite an extensive experience in the line, proposes to re open the well known Mrs. Revells boarding house 1512 L street n. w. and in connection therewith, a dining and ice cream saloon. Rooms will be let to lodgers on reasonable terms and permanent boarders get suitable accommodation.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Washington Cadets, of their excursion to Richmond on the 20th inst. The cadets are using every effort to make the affair a complete success.

Captain Fleetwood will visit Richmond tomorrow to make arrangements there for quarters and rations for those not provided for by friends in Richmond. We expect to go ourself, and advise all who wish a pleasant trip to go and do likewise.

—The Girl's Guild of St. Luke's P. E. church,—founded for the moral and intellectual improvement of its members—at their recent entertainment, realized $31.33 from the sale of fancy articles and refreshments. The society was organized and patronized by such eminent ladies as the Misses Lockwood, Mesdames Voorhees, Shafer and Shufeldt.

—St. Paul's Chapel is soon to undergo an entire remodeling. There is to be an extension of twenty or more feet, a new and artistic front is to be erected, Sunday School and class rooms, as well as a pastor's study are to be provided for. Work will be commenced almost immediately and everything will be completed before the close of the year. The whole not to cost more than $3,500. Rev. J. P. Shreeve, pastor, is carrying the work well in hand.

—Rev, A. W. Upshaw left the city last Saturday for his home in Atlanta, Georgia to witness the marriage ceremonies of his only sister who visited our city last summer.

A Correction.

We take much pleasure in correcting the impression made in our last issue against the valor of the Capital City Guards at Tivoli Park, July 4. A gentleman who is a member of the company has stated the facts of the case to us, and according to his statement the Guards acted perfectly right. He states had the police officer done as he was directed by the Captain of the Guards, there would have been no disturbance at all. We know personally that there are as brave and courageous men in the Guards as ever wore the uniform. Thanks to the gentleman for the correction.

Pic-nic.

A family social pic nic will be given at Tivoli Park (formerly Giesboro) on Wednesday, July 20, by the Berean Baptist church.

It is not necessary to recount the many attractions at this place as a favorable resort for pic-nics and pleasure parties generally, for they are well known to all Washington pleasure seekers. The committee having this pic-nic in charge bespeak for it the success it so well deserves.

Parties can take the Alexandria boats which leave the wharf at the foot of seventh street, every hour beginning at 9:30 a. m. and continuing through the day. Tickets 35 cents, including round trip on the boat and admission to the park.

For advertisement see hand bills.

Hymeneal.

Mr. Editor:—I am informed by a very reliable person that Chas. H. Lee and Miss Annie Silence were joined together in wedlock during the month of June, and that they are now residing very happily together at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thirteenth st. We wish them a long life and a happy one.

C. A Count.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Crummell has an article in the "Christian Union," of last week, in Skepticism among the Negroes.

Miss Fannie M. Jackson is making strenuous efforts to put an Industrial School on foot in Philadelphia, a commendable object.

Mr. J. H. S. Parker who visited the east in behalf of the Law Department, is very well pleased with the euconragement which he received from those who are able to render substantial aid to the institution.

Rev. Chas. H. Corey, president of the Richmond Institute has received the degree of D. D., from the Richmond College. The Richmond Institute is an institution for the special instruction of colored youth the Richmond College for whites, and Dr. Corey belongs to that class who ten years ago would have been termed "Yankee Missionary" although he is a Canadian.

George L. Seaton who died at Alexandia, Va. last week was once the owner of the largest grocery store in that city. Shortly after the close of the war he was worth $50,000. He was the only representative of his race ever elected to the legislature from his city. He was a man greatly respected and died in a ripe old age.

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jy16-3t.

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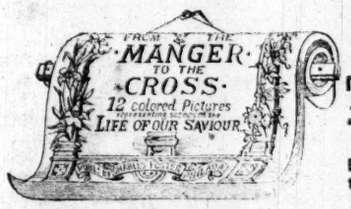

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MRS. ESTHER A. PECK, Proprietress.
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BOX 9.

THE NEWS.

The Navy Department will be represented at the Yorktown centennial celebration by four training ships and all vessels of the North Atlantic squadron.

Mr. Charles Brush, of Cleveland, Ohio, announces that he has solved the problem of storing electricity, so that it can be carried from place to place and delivered like coal, oil, gasoline, etc., or can be be placed on cars and used to propel them.

Ida May Drayton, of Jersey City, N. J., three years of age, died Sunday last of hydrophobia, under most distressing circumstances. She was bitten by a dog on the 18th May, while playing on the street.

On the 29th of June last Mr. Mitchell, residing near Newnan, Ga., found the dead body of his young wife on the roadside, her throat cut from ear to ear, besides there was evidence that her person had been outraged. A man named Waldrop was suspected and arrested. He acknowledged the killing but denied the outrage. He was taken to the scene of the murder by 100 undisguised men and tied to a stake and roasted alive.

It is officially stated that the cutting of west-bound passenger rates has been in progress for some days. All the trunk lines are in the cut.

A gentleman residing in Annapolis has written a communication to the Washington *Evening Star* stating that the first ball fired by Guiteau struck a medal which he wore, and that he has it in his possession. He saw the shots fired, and is willing to give the district attorney all the information in his power.

The governors of almost all the States have sent letters to Governor Foster, of Ohio, heartily concurring in his suggestion that a day be set apart by the concurrent action of the governors of the States of thanksgiving for the recovery of the President.

In the case of one Woodworth, until recently an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., but who left the home without leave, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the ex-soldier, and not the institution, is entitled to pension.

It is estimated by Chief Fletcher, of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, that there are about $30,000,000 registered five per cent. bonds outstanding. These bonds are redeemable at once, with interest to the date of presentation. They cease to bear interest on October 1st. There are upwards of $12,000,000 of coupon five per cent bonds outstanding which cease to bear interest August 12th, and are redeemable after that date.

The Department of the Interior has received information that Sitting Bull is still located at Fort Ou Appelle. Most of his young braves have deserted him, and his band consists now principally of old men and squaws.

A secret society of alleged "outlaws" has been discovered in Havana, which has given the government much alarm.

The Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad property, including the Baltimore line of steamers, has been leased by the Richmond and Danville Company—the lease being perpetual.

A despatch from El Paso, Mexico, says that the body of L. K. Pugh, son of ex-Senator Pugh, has been found by a scout of Mexican troops near Carrezal, Chihuahua, terribly mutilated. He was tortured to death in a horrible manner, and after death three shots were fired into his body.

The Confederate Veterans, of Washington, Va., met on the 11th, inst., and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the President and his family.

The famous mare Maud S. beat her best time by a quarter of a second at Pittsburg, trotting a mile in 2:10¼.

Wm. L. Palmer, a manufacturer of buttons at Jersey City, has failed, with liabilities upward of $80,000.

Ex-Confederate General John C. Pemberton died at Penlynn, Pa., yesterday.

John W. Bookwalter, was nominated by the Democratic Convention as their candidate for Governor of Ohio. Gov. Foster has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company waives the privilege of giving four months' notice for the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railway, and is now paying cash for all stock presented. The total amount paid up to the present time is $2,075,715.43.

Dodson, Pleasant Adams, Richard Bates and Joe Benton, four colored men convicted at Greenville, S. C., Tuesday of burning the Academy of Music at that place on December 7, 1879, were sentenced yesterday to be hanged on September 9th.

The Asherman Lumber Company's saw mill, at Potsdam, N. Y., was burned. Loss $100,000; insurance light.

At the coming general election the people of Kentucky will vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* insists that when the President recovers he must visit the South. There is no doubt he would receive a warm welcome.

The tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, under Crown street, Walnut Hills, about two miles from the central part of Cincinnati, fell in on a party of thirty workmen. An effort is being made to extricate them.

The floods in Iowa have been more disastrous than at first reported. Many of the towns along the Iowa river are still submerged, and boats are rowed through the streets. The railroads have suffered severely, notably the Chicago and Northwestern on portions of which travel has been entirely suspended. The damage to crops is very heavy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* predicts a financial crisis in the United States, because of the promise of bountiful harvests in Europe.—France and Turkey have come to an understanding relative to their difficulties in connection with the Tunis complications.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said Chief Secretary Forster was not a whit more responsible for the Coercion Act than any other member of the Cabinet, and that he deserved much credit for what there was good in the Land bill.—Charles Bradlaugh has announced his intention to assert his rights as a member of Parliament at the bar of the House of Commons, on the 3d of August.

Advices from Venezuela are to the 30th ult. It is positively ascertained that a revolution has broken out in the interior. President Guzman Blanco has nearly 10,000 men under arms. The President was reported to be quite ill.

The remains of Pope Pius IX., were quietly removed from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo Tuesday night.—Father Sheehy, the imprisoned Catholic priest, declines to allow his friends to ask for any clemency which is not extended to his fellow prisoners.—Assurances have been given that Midhat Pasha will not be executed.—Adelina Patti has signed a contract for her American tour, and will appear in concert at Steinway Hall, New York, November 9th.—Prince Alexander's conditions were accepted by the Bulgarian Assembly.—The bombardment of Sfax continues. Owing to the menacing attitude of the Arabs at Gabes, the Europeans at that point have taken refuge on board the shipping.—A formidable band of counterfeiters, with headquarters at Geneva, who have been shipping base coin to Egypt, has been unearthed.

Concerning Swimming.

Many good swimmers are of opinion that nobody need be drowned who does not lose his head when he falls into deep water. If he cannot swim he can float, it is maintained or tread water. Against this theory may be set the experience of most men, that they can neither float nor tread water till they have learned how to swim. Both operations, both floating and treading, are natural and easy. But both require precisely that calmness and balance of mind and body which in the water are only possible to people who can trust their own powers. A swimmer leaves his body to the laws of nature, and presently his face and his toes are above the surface. But a man who cannot swim, as soon as he is out of his depth, thrusts up his arms—to clutch at he knows not what. Down goes his head and by the time he has reached the surface again he has lost all nerve and forgotten all that he ever heard about the easiness of floating. We doubt whether Nelson, who "never saw Fear," would have retained his calmness if, being unable to swim, he had been thrown into deep water. That most men and women become idiotic with terror in these circumstances is demonstrated by their efforts to clutch and drown any one who comes to their assistance. The novelty of this new implacable power, the water which is strangling them, drives all sense out of the heads of non-swimmers.

Trelawny and Shelley had been discussing these things, and Trelawny had expressed the belief, common to good swimmers, that all men can swim by gift of nature. Shelley never shrank from an experiment in morals, chemistry or anything else, whence the frequent explosions that varied his career. He at once undressed and jumped into a deep place, sinking instantly to the bottom. There his slim body lay, still and glistening, and there the poet would have anticipated his fate if Trelawny had not dived in and dragged him to shore. If ever this experiment is to have a fair trial, it should be by immerging a very young child in water. Some people hold that he would swim as naturally as a puppy. But the maternal instinct, always unscientific, has hitherto stood in the way of this interesting experiment. In the present state of opinion on the subject it will be well for people to learn swimming of a competent teacher, either in a swimming bath, or in sea or river, before trying to rival Captain Webb by the mere light of nature. Every one who neglects to learn to swim should remember that he is endangering the lives of others, as well as his own. For it is seldom that a man is in danger of drowning that one of our countrymen is not found to peril his own life in the endeavor to rescue his neighbor.—*London News.*

Whimsical Fashions.

When the French nation reached its height of folly and wickedness, just before the revolution broke out and flooded the land with misery and bloodshed, all who desired to be considered connected with the aristocracy carried about with them at least one pantin. These were small wooden dolls which, by pulling a string, suddenly jerked out arms and legs, exactly like those which may be seen adorning the hats of "swells" on a Derby day. The rage for them was immense. Nobles, gentlemen, and even g ave ecclesiastics were to be seen carrying them about and playing with them. A somewhat similar rage for comfits existed in the reign of Henry III., of France. When the body of the Duc de Guise was found after the battle of Blois he had his comfit-box in his hand. In 1586 the ladies carried hand-mirrors attached to their chatelains, and, like Narcissus, were perpetually admiring their own charms. This excited the deepest indignation of Jean des Caures, a stern old moralist of the time, and he emphatically menaced them with the extremest penalties of the other world. Who would have believed that so late as 1751 the dress of a dandy should have consisted of a black velvet coat, a green and silver waistcoat, yellow velvet breeches, and blue stockings. A satirical writer of about the same period gives a biting sketch of one of his contemporaries: "A coat of light green, with sleeves too small for the arms, and buttons too big for the sleeves; a pair of Manchester fine stuff-breeches, without any money in the pockets; clouded silk stockings, but no legs; a club of hair behind larger than the head that carries it; a hat of the size of a sixpence on a block not worth a farthing." No doubt the same gentleman could paint a picture of the dress of our own time which would appear as ridiculous to the gentleman with the green coat as his own does to us.—*Chamber's Journal.*

"Why is it your loaves are so much smaller than they used to be?" asked a Galveston man of his baker. "I don't know, unless it is because I use less dough than formerly," responded the baker.

HUMOROUS.

"You're an immense swell," as the small boy said to the balloon.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

The man who spoke under his breath had to get down on his knees to do it.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Don't talk when you are climbing up the mountain, because silence gives ascent.—*Hawkeye.*

A Buffalo paper has an article on "Giants Thirty Feet High." That last rain seems to have done a heap of good.—*Peck's Sun.*

The sailor's is said to be a dog's life. We know he must go before the mastif he goes to see, and then he becomes a sail setter.—*Wit and Wisdom.*

A kind writer says, "You can trust a man who loves a horse or a dog." A livery stable man says he has tried it, and finds there is no money in it.

One reason why people do not visit stores that do not advertise is because they do not wish to disturb the boy who is reading a novel behind the counter.—*Picayune.*

A teacher was explaining to a little girl the meaning of the word "cuticle." "What is that all over my hands?" said he. "It's freckles, sir," answered the little cherub.

They wore a sunflower at the side.
Their bangs were in a flutter,
And as I looked on them I cried,
"Those maidens are too utter."
And that was so. For that same night
These fair young Vassar scholars
Caught victims twain—each bill was quite
For cake and cream, $4.
—*Williamsport Breakfast Table.*

In her easy parlor they were sitting side by side. Both for a moment were silent, then, in a voice of tremulous and exquisite emotion, he asked, "In all this wide, wide world, what do you love most?" She glanced at him, a smile of fondness beaming from her starry eyes, and softly said, "Chocolate caramels."—*Springfield (O.) News.*

They were discussing the question whether one should say "I shall" or "I may." Said Mrs. Fogg, finally, "Sometimes one form is correct and sometimes the other. For example, I say, 'I *shall* go to the city to-morrow and I *shall* buy a new dress pattern,' and you say, 'Yes, dear, you *may*.'" Fogg had to admit that she was quite correct.—*Boston Transcript.*

A writer in a monthly says: "Of the worst foes that women have had to encounter wine stands at the head." The writer is right. It first goes to the head, and then stands there for several hours, and the owner of the head gets up next morning feeling as if he had exchanged heads with a giant when he left the banquet hall the night before. So we've been told.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Bridge of Sighs.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, writing from Venice, says: "In the course of our wanderings through the palace our guide takes us across the Bridge of Sighs, leading from the palace to the prisons opposite. It is a tradition that no prisoner who passed this bridge ever returned, or indeed was ever heard of afterwards. Whether this is true or not it is in keeping with the reputation which the Venetian Republic has obtained, and one does not care to dispute the assertion. Republics can be as despotic as monarchies or empires, and certainly the Republic of Venice can boast little of the freedom of its people. The Bridge of Sighs is more interesting when viewed externally, although there is nothing grand or magnificent about it. It is simply a short covered corridor across a narrow canal, connecting the two buildings at the second story. There is a wall through the center, internally, dividing the bridge into two passages, one of which led to the prisons of political offenders, and the other to the cells of the common criminal. The former has served to give this bridge its unusual interest, for but little romance can be predicated upon the fate of those legally convicted of crime. And probably after all Childe Harold has had as much to do with the renown of this bridge as the Merchant of Venice has had with the Rialto—for you cannot pass either without quoting something from Byron or Shakespeare."

A revision of the birth dates in the family registers of the Bible would make the book more popular with maidens of uncertain age.

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of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The census has shown no other fact so remarkable as that the production of grains in this country has increased 100 per cent. during the past ten years.

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Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

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HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

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DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

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To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

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LADY Agents wanted in every State and County for Rubber Specialties for Ladies. Quick sales; good profits. Address G. Brinckerhoff, 142 Fulton St., N. Y.

(Rockford (Ill.) Register.)

Fell Against a Sharp Edge.

This is furnished by Mr. Wm. Will, 1613 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa: Some time since I received a severe injury to my back, by falling against the sharp edge of a marble step, the stone penetrating it at least a half-inch, and leaving a very painful wound. After suffering for a time, I concluded to apply St. Jacobs Oil, and am pleased to say, that the results exceeded my expectations. It speedily allayed all pain and swelling and by continued use, made a perfect cure. I really think it the most efficacious liniment I ever used.

A Philadelphia scientist was given an honorary degree by a certain college, and was at first much pleased, but since looking over the list of others who had received the same degree from the same college, he is inclined to sue the institution for libel.—*Philadelphia News.*

(Chambersburgh (Pa.) Herald.)

After vainly spending five hundred dollars for other remedies to relieve my wife, I have no hesitation in declaring, that St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia, says M. V. B. Hersom, Esq., (of Pinkham & Hersom,) Boston, Mass., an enthusiastic indorser of its merits.

The American paragrapher would rank very low in Italy. The lire is but a small coin there.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that you will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

Glass eyes for horses are now made with such perfection that even the animals themselves cannot see through the deception.

VEGETINE is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula, and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

If you trust yourself to a Mexican railroad you must be prepared for emergencies. There are no trackmen, switchmen or brakemen.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

It is an error to consider the Patagonians a race of giants; the average height is five feet ten.

Vegetine

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe in puffing, nor would I indorse a humbug, but I consider it no more than real justice to speak well of VEGETINE, believing it to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inexplicable Nervousness which had caused me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief, to no purpose. I finally thought I would give VEGETINE a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, a few doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right thing for my difficulty. It sent out humor from my blood that, I have no doubt, was the cause of the misery I endured, and I found relief as soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that kind. When I began its use I seldom got a night's sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, and, as a consequence, I was running down rapidly, but after a few doses saw a radical change every way, and am thoroughly satisfied with VEGETINE, and recomend it to any person suffering as I did.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

Vegetine.

Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—I have received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE, and can safely recommend it for Dizziness, rush of blood to the head, and a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for Liver and Kidney complaints.

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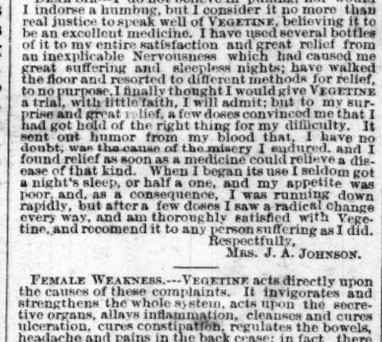

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The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

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